

## Poetic Techniques

- **Simile:** Describing something using the words “Like” or “as”. Eg: she was as quiet **as** a mouse.
- **Metaphor:** Describing something **without** using the words “like” or “as”. Eg: She **was** an angel.
- **Personification:** Giving an inanimate object human characteristics. Eg: the grass was waving.
- **Assonance:** Repetition of internal **vowel** sounds across a sentence. Eg: I made my way to the lake.
- **Consonance**– Consonant sounds within or at the end of words “wet set of regrets”
- **Alliteration:** The use of the same sound at the start of a sentence. Eg. She sells seashells.
- **Plosives:** The use of a harsh “b”, “p” or “d” sound to create meaning
- **Fricatives:** The use of a harsh “f” sound to create specific meaning in a text
- **Sibilance:** used in sentences to create a hissing sound where the letter “s” is continuous. Eg: Ships that pass in the night.
- **Sensory Imagery:** Tactile, Aural, Olfactory, Gustatory, Visual
- **Repetition:** The use of the same word or phrase a number of times in the poem.
- **Anaphora:** Repetition of a word or phrase at the start of several consecutive sentences
- **Epistrophe:** Repetition of a word or phrase at the end of several consecutive sentences
- **Enjambment:** Enjambment is the continuation of a sentence or clause over a line-break.
- **Caesura:** is a complete pause in a line of poetry.
- **Synaesthesia**– The overlapping and blending of senses ‘he had a soft smile’ or ‘she had a fiery voice’
- **Cacophony**– Harsh sounds in order to make a discordant sound. “dark knuckles wrapping across bricks” (often Ks, Ts, Cks).
- **Euphony** - Harmonious sounds